

LACY FOUND GUILTY.

The Jury Finds That Four of the Charges Are Sustained.

AFFECTING SCENE IN COURT.

The Prisoner's Young Wife Has to Be Taken Out.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

This Will Be Argued on Wednesday.

Next—The Jury Ask That the Lightest Punishment Be Inflicted—Battle Between Able Lawyers.

Thomas W. Lacy, charged with robbing the United States mails, was found guilty by the United States Circuit Court last night.

The jury arrived at their verdict after deliberating for three-quarters of an hour, and they accompanied it with a private communication to Judge Waddill, in which they recommended the prisoner to the clemency of the court, and asked that the lightest possible sentence might be imposed. The penalty for the offence is from one to five years.

The verdict was couched in the following terms: "We, the jury, find the prisoner, Thomas W. Lacy, guilty on the first, second, fourth, and fifth counts, and not guilty on the third count, as charged in the indictment.

(Signed) "GEORGE T. ANDERSON, Foreman."

Mr. Edgar Allan said he desired to submit a motion to set the verdict of the jury aside as being contrary to the law and evidence. Owing to his appointments, however, it would be impossible for him to argue the case until Wednesday. After some discussion Judge Waddill decided that the motion should be heard on Wednesday evening at 3:30 o'clock.

The four charges on which the prisoner was found guilty charge him with stealing letters addressed to Rev. Father Donovan, opening them, and embezzling their contents. The accused was found not guilty on the charge of stealing the postage stamps and handkerchiefs that were found in his drawer at the post-office.

RECEPTION OF THE VERDICT. The case was given to the jury about 7:15, and they retired to their room. At 9:45 the court adjourned for supper, and convened again three-quarters of an hour later. At 9 o'clock word came that a verdict had been reached. At that time there was only a smattering of spectators in the court-room, but the news spread fast, and when the jury was brought in there were about 100 people present.

Lacy, who has been quarantined in the Marshal's office since the trial began, had his supper there with his wife, his sister, and his mother. He was brought into court, and sat surrounded by his family and friends. He looked almost unrecognizable, and betrayed no outward signs of emotion. Throughout the formalities he sat calm and unmoved, speaking once or twice to his wife, who leaned over him, fanning him. The announcement of the verdict seemed to come like a thunder clap. Not only Lacy, but all his relations, had expressed to the officials of the court and others who spoke to them upon the matter their trust in his innocence and their confidence in his acquittal. The feeling toward America, generally, is much more favorable than it was a couple of months ago.

It is significant that this week two papers of such standing as the *Kölnische Zeitung* and the *Vossische Zeitung* have published letters from German merchants settled in the Philippine Islands, in which American annexation is strongly advocated.

Another significant fact this week was that a delegation representing German and German-American interests in the Philippines called at the United States embassy to express hopes that America would not relinquish the islands, and, above all, not to return them to Spain, which, the delegation claimed, would mean a recurrence of commercial troubles and the perpetration of commercial crimes.

COUNCILOR SCHWARTZSTEIN, formerly of the German embassy at Washington, declares that Germany does not dream of putting obstacles in America's way.

ROOSEVELT AND VAN WYCK.

Enthusiastic Demonstrations—Gold Men Greet the Democrat.

NEW YORK, October 8.—Conservative estimate of the number of the enthusiasts and well-wishers who thronged the streets leading to the Union League Club and the club-house itself to-night, at the reception tendered to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, is 20,000.

When the Colonel was about to depart, shortly after 10 o'clock, the crowd began clamoring loudly for a speech. He finally decided to say something from the front steps.

A mighty roar went up when he appeared, and was introduced as "the Governor." His short address was tumultuously received.

Justice Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic nominee for Governor of the State, was given a rousing reception at the Manhattan Club to-night, as were several other candidates on the State ticket, who were present.

The occasion was made significant, not only by the presence of a great crowd, but by the presence of many Gold Democrats, prominent among whom was John G. Carlisle.

REORGANIZATION OF LEE'S CORPS.

It is to consist of Two Divisions, of Two Brigades Each.

WASHINGTON, October 8.—General Lee has been ordered to reorganize the Seventh Army Corps, now under his command at Jacksonville, so as to make it consist of two divisions, of two brigades each.

THE PEACE WORK IN PARIS.

Spanish Propositions Beyond Possibility of Acquiescence.

THE PEACE WORK IN PARIS.

PARIS, October 8.—The United States peace commissioners began their usual three-hours' session at 11 o'clock this morning. They are understood to have taken into consideration direct suggestions and counter propositions from the Spaniards, of which the Americans now have enough to engage their attention at the daily sessions. It may be regarded as quite likely that the Spaniards have already outlined their apparent expectations, and that they are beyond the line of possible acquiescence by the Americans. The latter are now acting along well-considered lines, consistently, and with a definite end in view. They have to some degree disclosed American expectation and determination. The Spaniards, however, seem unable or unwilling, at the outset, to understand or believe that the Americans may, or have at the outset, set forth their requirements, and that they are destined to remain virtually unchanged by finesse or counter diplomacy.

PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

While the Philippines have not yet been reached in the deliberations, the question regarding them is doubtless relatively not far distant, and at that point is likely to come the full stress of the diplomatic controversy.

Referring to the Philippine phase of the negotiations, the Gauls to-day say: "The question was somewhat touched upon, though not discussed, yesterday, but there was enough to indicate serious difficulties when it does come up."

THE FIRST SESSION LASTED TWO HOURS.

INVITATION TO "GRAND PRIX."

President Faure, through the United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter, to-day invited the American Commission to visit the Long Champs race-course on Sunday, in order to witness the race for the Prix Municipal.

The Americans, through the Ambassador, thanked the President, but declined his invitation.

The commission recommended for a two-hours' session at 2:30 P. M. to-day.

DANGER IN PORTO RICO.

Automonists Not Altogether Pleased With Transfer to This Country.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, October 8.—The American forces occupied the towns of Carolina and Canovanas on October 5th, and Caguas was taken possession of by them the following day.

It is said that by October 10th San Juan de Porto Rico, Rio Piedras, and Cayamo will be the only places remaining in possession of the Spaniards.

It is believed that the American commissioners are making a strong effort to bring about the completion of the transfer of the island to the United States, apprehending that acts of violence may be committed by the Spaniards if formal delivery does not take place soon.

THE AUTOMONIST GRIEVANCE.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

SAN JUAN, ISLAND OF PORTO RICO, October 8.—The leading politicians of the island are very much concerned about the future government of Porto Rico. After a prolonged struggle they had succeeded, just before the opening of the war, in securing from Spain the outward semblance of a complete autonomist regime.

The result of the war, the transfer of sovereignty to the United States, acceptable as it was to all classes generally, of course upset the plans of many of the leading natives, who had ambitiously strove to rise to eminence.

The correspondent here of the Associated Press had an interview with Luis Munoz y Rivera, the President of the Insular Government under the autonomist regime, in which he made plain that the people of the island could not take kindly to a system which destroyed their individuality.

CHANGE IN GERMANY.

Feeling Now More Favorable to Our Holding the Philippines.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, October 8.—There has been a great change in German public opinion on the subject of the retention of the Philippine Islands by the United States.

The feeling toward America, generally, is much more favorable than it was a couple of months ago.

It is significant that this week two papers of such standing as the *Kölnische Zeitung* and the *Vossische Zeitung* have published letters from German merchants settled in the Philippine Islands, in which American annexation is strongly advocated.

Another significant fact this week was that a delegation representing German and German-American interests in the Philippines called at the United States embassy to express hopes that America would not relinquish the islands, and, above all, not to return them to Spain, which, the delegation claimed, would mean a recurrence of commercial troubles and the perpetration of commercial crimes.

COUNCILOR SCHWARTZSTEIN, formerly of the German embassy at Washington, declares that Germany does not dream of putting obstacles in America's way.

ROOSEVELT AND VAN WYCK.

Enthusiastic Demonstrations—Gold Men Greet the Democrat.

NEW YORK, October 8.—Conservative estimate of the number of the enthusiasts and well-wishers who thronged the streets leading to the Union League Club and the club-house itself to-night, at the reception tendered to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, is 20,000.

When the Colonel was about to depart, shortly after 10 o'clock, the crowd began clamoring loudly for a speech. He finally decided to say something from the front steps.

A mighty roar went up when he appeared, and was introduced as "the Governor." His short address was tumultuously received.

Justice Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic nominee for Governor of the State, was given a rousing reception at the Manhattan Club to-night, as were several other candidates on the State ticket, who were present.

The occasion was made significant, not only by the presence of a great crowd, but by the presence of many Gold Democrats, prominent among whom was John G. Carlisle.

REORGANIZATION OF LEE'S CORPS.

It is to consist of Two Divisions, of Two Brigades Each.

WASHINGTON, October 8.—General Lee has been ordered to reorganize the Seventh Army Corps, now under his command at Jacksonville, so as to make it consist of two divisions, of two brigades each.

Blanco and His Soldiers.

HABANA, October 8.—An order of Captain-General Blanco, dated October 6th, has been published. It provides that a full discharge be granted to every enlisted man who has the right to it, and who desires to remain in Cuba, and for the return to Spain of those who may have previously lost their right to a return passage.

THE CANTON TRAGEDY.

Funeral of Victim To-Morrow Afternoon at 2 o'Clock.

ALLEGED MURDERESS COOL.

She is in Jail, Closely Guarded; But is Comparatively Unconcerned.

SUGGESTION OF DECOY LETTER.

Mrs. Althouse Says Saxton Knew She Was Not to Be at Home Friday.

Evening-Search for Weapon Without Avail.

CANTON, O., October 8.—M. C. Barber, the brother-in-law of President McKinley, received a telegram from Washington to-night, stating that 2 o'clock would best suit the President and Mrs. McKinley as the hour for holding the funeral services over the remains of George D. Saxton, Mrs. McKinley's brother, who was assassinated last night as he was approaching the house of a friend. Accordingly, that hour, Monday afternoon, has been settled upon.

The services are to be private, for the family and immediate friends, and will occur at the Barber home, where the body was taken. This is the old Saxton homestead, and was the Canton home of the McKineys during the President's career in Congress.

The Washington message also announced that the President and his party would reach Canton over the Pennsylvania lines at 10:30 Sunday morning. Mrs. Barber, who has been in Washington nursing her sick son, John Barber, and the latter, will come to Canton with the McKineys.

MRS. GEORGE IN JAIL.

Mrs. Annie E. George, the woman suspected of firing the fatal shots, is in jail, the formal charge of first-degree murder, made to-day, not admitting of liberty under bond. She is closely confined, so far as communication with friends is concerned, although she is not restricted in her consultations with her attorneys. She seems to be comfortably established, and the officers say that neither her appetite nor her rest is disturbed by the conditions in which she is placed.

She is cool and collected, and still maintains silence on every feature connected with the tragedy, or with herself while it was being enacted.

The fact that her attorneys objected to her coming to the island, and that a justice's court to-day, indicates that they propose to attack the affidavit on technical grounds. They secured an adjournment of the arraignment until 10 o'clock Monday.

THE WEAPON.

Officers have been making special efforts to find the weapon with which the crime was committed, but so far have been unsuccessful. A search is being made around the scene of the shooting, the field through which the alleged murderess is said to have walked last night, and other places where she is thought to have been, but to no avail.

It is some gossip that Saxton may have been taken to the Althouse residence by a decoy letter. This is based on a statement of Mrs. Althouse's that Saxton knew she was not at home that evening, and did not expect to be, and, therefore, had no reason to call.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The coroner began taking testimony this afternoon, and examined half a dozen or more neighbors, who had heard the shooting or who saw the dead man. The only development of the inquest so far is a statement by Henry Biederman that he saw a woman in black in front of the Althouse home for several shots at a man. After the first shot she had walked away, and then there came from the man a faint call for help. She turned abruptly, walked back, and fired several more shots, and then ran away. He could not tell who the people were, but George Saxton, who was severely shot at, the most important witnesses will not be examined until next week.

MCKINLEY'S LEAVE WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 8.—President and Mrs. McKinley left here over the Pennsylvania railroad at 7:30 o'clock to-night for Canton, where they will attend the funeral of Mrs. McKinley's brother, George Saxton, who was assassinated last night. With them were Miss Helen McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. Bowman, Mr. Barber, and her son, Mr. John Barber, and Mrs. Webb Hays.

The party travelled in the private car, Company, which was attached to the rear of the regular western express.

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Many Gifts Reported—The Magazine's New Members Elected.

The monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Virginia Historical Society was held at the society's home last night. There were present Messrs. Bryan (president), in the chair; Traynor, recording secretary; Stanard, corresponding secretary; James, Meredith, Brooks, and Wicks.

A large number of gifts of books and pamphlets were reported, among them the "Genealogy of the Hord Family," descended from Job Hord, who settled in Caroline county, Va., in 1680, by Rev. Arnold Harris Hord, Holmesburg, Pa.; "History of the Blair, Banister, and Braxton Families," by Frederick Horner, M. D., United States navy; "The Willis Family of Virginia," by Byrd P. and H. Willis; "Genealogical and Biographical Memorials of the Reading, Howell, Yerkes, Watts, Latham, and Elkins Families," by Josiah Granville Leach, LL. D., both of these a gift from the author, and "Haid, the Black Republic," by Sir Spenser St. John, a gift from Mr. P. A. Bruce. There was also a loan of "Moll's Minor Atlas," London, 1759, from Miss Sallie F. Cabell, Brems, Va.

APPEALING OF MR. BRUCE.

A committee was appointed to draw resolutions, expressive of the appreciation of the committee of the valuable services rendered by Mr. E. A. Bruce while corresponding secretary of the society.

A report was submitted from the Publication Committee, outlining the work of the magazine for the coming year. It stated that, as in preceding years, a selected list of unpublished historical documents would be printed, and that the historical papers and letters included unpublished letters of Washington.

Marshall for North Florida.

WASHINGTON, October 8.—The President has appointed Thomas F. McGuire of Florida, to be marshal of the United States for the Northern District of Florida.

DRUMMONDS SELL.

American Tobacco Co. Buys Plant at St. Louis.

DRUMMONDS SELL.

CASH PRICE PAID \$3,457,000.

Sale Outright, There Being No Stock Considerations.

NEW MANAGEMENT TO-MORROW.

No Change, However, in Personnel of the Office Staff of the Concern—Ex-President Drummond to Remain Manager on a Salary.

ST. LOUIS, October 8.—After negotiations extending over several months, the American Tobacco Company, of New Jersey, has finally purchased the immense tobacco-works and warehouses owned by the Drummond Tobacco Company, of which Harrison I. Drummond is president.

The plant is one of the largest of its kind in the world.

Late this afternoon a transfer was registered at the court-house, covering all the buildings and real estate owned by the Drummond Company.

The cash price was \$3,457,000, paid by the American Tobacco Company in certified checks drawn to the order of Harrison I. Drummond, president of the new defunct company.

SALE OUTRIGHT.

The sale of the Drummond Tobacco Company was outright. There were no stock considerations.

The American Tobacco Company immediately took possession of its new property, and Monday morning the employees will be working under a new management.

President Duke, of the American Tobacco Company, announces, however, that there will be no change in the personnel of the office staff of the concern, even Mr. Drummond remaining manager at a salary, and later will become an officer and a member of the Board of Directors.

TO VISIT THE CAMPS.

War Inquiry Commission Will Make This Tour.

WASHINGTON, October 8.—The War Inquiry Commission examined two witnesses to-day. They were Dr. Giffin, who is in charge of the Stenberg Hospital, at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., and Captain Baldrige, a brigade commissary of subsistence at Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Fla. Both contributed much information in regard to the two camps.

The commissioners have practically decided to start, on the night of the 16th, on a round of the various camps. They will go to Camp Meade or to Jacksonville first, but are not yet decided whether to visit the camps in succession, or to make the understanding is that the trip to Camp Wicks will not be made until some time in November.

Next week will be given largely to the inspection of official reports, and to other statements which have been furnished in reply to letters from the commission.

THE SICK AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Major R. Emmett Giffin was a brigade surgeon at Camp Thomas, and told of his visit to the Second Division Hospital in July last, when, he said, it was overcrowded. In each tent and under its flaps there were eight or nine men, and there should have been but from four to six. There was a sufficiency of physicians, and Major Giffin was sure they were competent men. The majority of the patients were suffering from typhoid fever and certain diseases, about 20 per cent. being of the latter class. He thought the crowding of the hospital was due to the surgeon in charge, Dr. Giffin made his visit to the Division Hospital to see a man of his brigade who had been shot in the leg. He found him in a tent with typhoid fever patients, and consequently had him removed.

The Division Hospital surgeons were competent in their profession, some of them being the most competent in the United States, but they were not men of executive ability. None of them were addicted to drink.

WATER SUPPLY GOOD.

He considered the water supply good. The sinks were poorly located. They were too near the kitchens, and were too shallow. Many of them were only 75 feet from the company mess hall, and were open when the kitchen broke out, and gave directions for daily disinfection and covering. By this time, however, the regiments were all infected, as he thought, by flies.

Dr. Giffin was satisfied that the typhoid fever had been brought in by the state, the first case coming through a Mississippi regiment.

LOCATION HEALTHFUL.

The location was a healthful one, as he had made an investigation and found that previous to the arrival of the troops there had only been one case of typhoid in the vicinity for nine years. There had been about 5,000 cases of typhoid in the camp.

Dr. Giffin had no complaint of neglect or insufficiency to make against any of the bureaus of the War Department, but he had heard of only one complaint. There were no matches for twenty-four hours. He arrived, he thought, the contract surgeons should have been examined before they were appointed.

The Doctor also expressed the opinion that the complaints of starvation had arisen from the fact that it was necessary to put convalescents on a sparse diet. He thought fewer deaths had been caused by over-feeding after convalescents had returned to their homes.

ORDERS NOT OBEYED.

Orders were given, to his knowledge, for prompt measures looking to the suppression of the fever, when it broke out, but the orders had not been obeyed.

He knew of cases in which the sinks were not cleaned, and in the cases of the Fourteenth Minnesota and Ninth Pennsylvania regiments, the sinks were crowded near the kitchens, when there was a quarter of a mile of open field back of them.

He thought that it had been a mistake

DRUMMONDS SELL.

American Tobacco Co. Buys Plant at St. Louis.

DRUMMONDS SELL.

CASH PRICE PAID \$3,457,000.

Sale Outright, There Being No Stock Considerations.

NEW MANAGEMENT TO-MORROW.

No Change, However, in Personnel of the Office Staff of the Concern—Ex-President Drummond to Remain Manager on a Salary.

ST. LOUIS, October 8.—After negotiations extending over several months, the American Tobacco Company, of New Jersey, has finally purchased the immense tobacco-works and warehouses owned by the Drummond Tobacco Company, of which Harrison I. Drummond is president.

The plant is one of the largest of its kind in the world.

Late this afternoon a transfer was registered at the court-house, covering all the buildings and real estate owned by the Drummond Company.

The cash price was \$3,457,000, paid by the American Tobacco Company in certified checks drawn to the order of Harrison I. Drummond, president of the new defunct company.

SALE OUTRIGHT.

The sale of the Drummond Tobacco Company was outright. There were no stock considerations.

The American Tobacco Company immediately took possession of its new property, and Monday morning the employees will be working under a new management.

President Duke, of the American Tobacco Company, announces, however, that there will be no change in the personnel of the office staff of the concern, even Mr. Drummond remaining manager at a salary, and later will become an officer and a member of the Board of Directors.

TO VISIT THE CAMPS.

War Inquiry Commission Will Make This Tour.

WASHINGTON, October 8.—The War Inquiry Commission examined two witnesses to-day. They were Dr. Giffin, who is in charge of the Stenberg Hospital, at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., and Captain Baldrige, a brigade commissary of subsistence at Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Fla. Both contributed much information in regard to the two camps.

The commissioners have practically decided to start, on the night of the 16th, on a round of the various camps. They will go to Camp Meade or to Jacksonville first, but are not yet decided whether to visit the camps in succession, or to make the understanding is that the trip to Camp Wicks will not be made until some time in November.

Next week will be given largely to the inspection of official reports, and to other statements which have been furnished in reply to letters from the commission.

THE SICK AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Major R. Emmett Giffin was a brigade surgeon at Camp Thomas, and told of his visit to the Second Division Hospital in July last, when, he said, it was overcrowded. In each tent and under its flaps there were eight or nine men, and there should have been but from four to six. There was a sufficiency of physicians, and Major Giffin was sure they were competent men. The majority of the patients were suffering from typhoid fever and certain diseases, about 20 per cent. being of the latter class. He thought the crowding of the hospital was due to the surgeon in charge, Dr. Giffin made his visit to the Division Hospital to see a man of his brigade who had been shot in the leg. He found him in a tent with typhoid fever patients, and consequently had him removed.

The Division Hospital surgeons were competent in their profession, some of them being the most competent in the United States, but they were not men of executive ability. None of them were addicted to drink.

WATER SUPPLY GOOD.

He considered the water supply good. The sinks were poorly located. They were too near the kitchens, and were too shallow. Many of them were only 75 feet from the company mess hall, and were open when the kitchen broke out, and gave directions for daily disinfection and covering. By this time, however, the regiments were all infected, as he thought, by flies.

Dr. Giffin was satisfied that the typhoid fever had been brought in by the state, the first case coming through a Mississippi regiment.

LOCATION HEALTHFUL.

The location was a healthful one, as he had made an investigation and found that previous to the arrival of the troops there had only been one case of typhoid in the vicinity for nine years. There had been about 5,000 cases of typhoid in the camp.

Dr. Giffin had no complaint of neglect or insufficiency to make against any of the bureaus of the War Department, but he had heard of only one complaint. There were no matches for twenty-four hours. He arrived, he thought, the contract surgeons should have been examined before they were appointed.

The Doctor also expressed the opinion that the complaints of starvation had arisen from the fact that it was necessary to put convalescents on a sparse diet. He thought fewer deaths had been caused by over-feeding after convalescents had returned to their homes.

ORDERS NOT OBEYED.

Orders were given, to his knowledge, for prompt measures looking to the suppression of the fever, when it broke out, but the orders had not been obeyed.

He knew of cases in which the sinks were not cleaned, and in the cases of the Fourteenth Minnesota and Ninth Pennsylvania regiments, the sinks were crowded near the kitchens, when there was a quarter of a mile of open field back of them.

He thought that it had been a mistake

THE EPISCOPALIANS.